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Economic Plan for 1952  
Rabotnichesko Delo, Sofia, 30 Dec 1951

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ECONOMIC PLAN FOR 1952 -- Sofia, Rabotnichesko Delo, 30 Dec 1951

The development of the national economy during 1951 shows an uninterrupted growth of production in all branches of industry and agriculture, an improvement in transportation work, a greater turnover of goods, expanded capital construction, and a further rise in the material and cultural level of the workers in Bulgaria. The fulfillment of the plan for 1951 has set the stage for the fulfillment of the Five-Year National Economic Plan in four years.

Successful fulfillment of the plan for the general volume of industrial production in 1951 is expected, on the basis of preliminary data supplied by the State Planning Commission. The industrial production of the state sector of industry in 1951 is 15.8 percent higher than in 1950 and 88 percent higher than in 1948, instead of the 31.3 percent prescribed by the Five-Year Plan. The production of electric power in 1951 is expected to be 31 percent higher than in 1950, the production of coal 12.2 percent greater, of machinery 31.8 percent, of the chemical industry 12.4 percent, of construction materials 24.9 percent, of the wood-working industry 15.4 percent, of the porcelain and faience industry 28.9 percent, of the textile industry 13.9 percent, and of the food industry 21.5 percent. The production of local industry is expected to be 20.3 percent higher in 1951 than in 1950.

The country's agriculture took great strides forward. Agricultural production in 1951 was 42.9 percent higher than in 1950, including a 61.1 percent increase in crop growing and a 7.1 percent increase in stock raising.

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Thanks to the timely measures and the special efforts of the Government and the Bulgarian Communist Party (BCP), and as a result of the enormous amount of work done by the tractor and combine operators at the machine-tractor stations, the workers at the state farms and the members of farm workers' cooperatives, fundamental agrotechnical measures to obtain high yields were carried out on an extensive scale. The plan for the autumn sowing in 1950 and for the spring sowing in 1951 was fulfilled with slight exceptions within the time limits fixed by the Government. The amount of work expended on the deep autumn plowing, the turning under of the stubble, fertilization with chemical fertilizers, and the irrigation of fields increased. The carrying out of these measures within the fixed time limits made rich grain, industrial, and fodder crops possible in all the rayons of the country. The grain and industrial crops were harvested in less time than in previous years.

Further progress was made in 1951 in strengthening the farm workers' cooperatives organizationally and economically and in supplying them with modern farm machinery. As a result the members of the farm workers' cooperatives received higher incomes than the private farmers.

Within the space of just a few months in the early part of the year 550 combines, or five and a half times as many as had been expected during the entire five-year period, were imported from the USSR. These combines were used to full capacity during the harvest and the threshing season. The work of the machine-tractor stations also improved, and their number increased to 115. The number of tractors at the machine-tractor stations increased 23.4

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percent in comparison with 1950. Whereas in 1950 only 22.3 percent of the field work in the country was done with farm machinery, this percentage increased to 34.7 in 1951. In 1951, 5.1 percent [sic] of the field work at the farm workers' cooperatives was mechanized.

Considerable successes were achieved in 1951 in transportation work. The plan for rail, water, and motor transportation in ton-kilometers was as a whole fulfilled 104.8 percent. In 1951 the freight transported by rail, reckoned in ton-kilometers, was 11.4 percent greater than in 1950, and 14.4 percent more freight was moved by motor transport.

This considerable increase in production created the material basis for a further rise in the material and cultural level of the workers.

The national income for 1951 is more than 30 percent higher than that for 1950.

The total number of blue-and white-collar workers in the national economy, not including the white-collar workers in government, shows an increase of 57,500. The labor productivity of the industrial blue-collar workers has increased 8.6 percent, and that of the blue-collar construction workers 16.1 percent. The average yearly wage of the blue- and white-collar workers has in general increased 10.9 percent. During 1951 a 6.2 percent reduction was achieved in the cost of industrial production.

The increased production of common consumer goods and the

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rise in the income of the workers created the conditions needed for further expansion of the retail trade. During 1951 the increases in the quantities of goods put on the market for sale to the population, as compared with 1950, were as follows: rice 83.9 percent, vegetable oils 61.2 percent, fresh fruits 26.1 percent, cotton cloth 6.6 percent, footwear 19 percent, iron beds 8.7 percent, stoves 6.1 percent, soap 34.1 percent, coal 33.1 percent, window glass 31.3 percent, etc.

The rationing system for industrial goods was abolished during 1951 and the proper conditions were created for a changeover to extensive free trade at uniform state prices.

The total floor area of new housing erected in 1951 under the various departments and the municipal housing alone only comes to 150,000 square meters.

The number of beds in hospitals and health institutions increased 17.8 percent in 1951 in comparison with 1950. The number of students in general schools, vocational schools, trade schools, and institutions of higher learning also increased. A great deal more was done to meet the cultural needs of the population. During 1951, a total of 91 new movie-houses were opened, 90 of them in villages.

The new construction of plants, mines, factories, production buildings at machine-tractor stations, state farms, and farm workers' cooperatives, dwelling houses, educational and cultural buildings, etc., continued in 1951 at accelerated rates. Capital investments in the national economy in the state sector alone was 37.7 percent

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greater than in 1950. The year 1951 saw the completion of the construction of such huge national projects as the "Stalin" Chemical Combine, the "V. Chervenkov" Steam Heat and Electric Power Plant, the "Republika" Steam Heat and Electric Power Plant, the "V. Kolarov" Dam, two flotation plants, a steam boiler plant, and the "Ernst Tellmann" Spinning Mill, the construction of the "Stalin" Irrigation System in the Brushlyan lowlands, etc.

The successful fulfillment of the plan for 1951 made possible the further expansion and strengthening of the Socialist patterns in the national economy. The state and the cooperative sectors accounted for 76.5 percent of the national income in 1951. The farm workers' cooperatives now contain 53.3 percent of the rural households. The public sector in trade accounted for almost 98 percent of the retail trade.

The expansion of the Socialist sector in the national economy was accompanied by further changes in the class structure of Bulgarian society. The public sector employs 64 percent of the able-bodied population of Bulgaria. The successes achieved in the Socialist construction of the country have brought a further strengthening of the alliance between the working class and the poor and the middle peasants and also a consolidation of the people's regime.

The successes achieved during 1951 in production and in raising the material and cultural living standards of the workers show that the Bulgarian people have taken a new step forward in building the foundations of Socialism.

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These successes were made possible by the assistance extended in all fields by the USSR and by Comrade Stalin personally to the Bulgarian people. The new plants that have been built by the latest Soviet construction methods and the new agricultural machinery (tractors and combines) are the fruits of this selfless and magnanimous assistance. The USSR is also extending invaluable assistance to Bulgaria in the mastering of modern technology. Trade between the People's Republic of Bulgaria on the one side and the USSR and the people's democracies on the other underwent a further expansion in 1951.

These achievements are the results of the correct policy of the Party and the Government. They are the results of the efforts of the workers. The year 1951 saw a further expansion of Socialist competition to overfulfill the plans, to increase the productivity of labor, and to cut production costs.

The heroic efforts of the working people won recognition from the Party and the Government. During 1951 thirty-one persons were awarded the title "Hero of Socialist Labor", 130 persons were awarded Dimitrov prizes, and 4,900 persons in industry, agriculture, transportation, and construction were awarded high orders and medals of the Republic.

Notwithstanding all this, the Council of Ministers has ascertained that in the process of fulfilling the plan for 1951 individual ministries and departments permitted certain weaknesses and errors.

Sufficient efforts were not made at all localities to secure

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a constant increase in the volume of production, to find better methods of production, to improve the quality of production, to increase the productivity of labor, to put machinery and equipment to more efficient use, and to reduce cost norms. In many cases waste of valuable raw and processed materials was permitted. In some departments the necessary attention was not given to standardization and to the introduction of new machinery and new production methods; the creative initiative of the workers was not properly utilized; not all the necessary and possible measures for improving labor conditions and for raising the ideo-political and culturo-technical level of the personnel were taken. Measures were not always taken to secure the fulfillment of the plan in the required variety; in many cases contracts were concluded which were not sufficiently explicit; the production of low-grade goods was permitted; and not enough attention was given to the care of the machinery.

The Council of Ministers takes note of the fact that the principal economic and political objective of the State Economic Plan for 1952 consists of the following: to achieve the further expansion of industrial production and especially the production of electric power, agricultural machinery, common consumer goods, etc.; to lay the foundations for domestic production of fuel oils; to assure rapid development of Bulgaria's domestic metallurgy by continuing the geological studies and explorations on a large scale in order to discover and determine the extent of the country's mineral wealth; to increase agricultural production even more by constantly strengthening the farm workers' cooperatives, the state farms, and the machine-tractor stations; to achieve maximum utilization

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of the surface and subterranean waters and to build great irrigation systems, accompanying this work with a radical transformation of agriculture by considerably increasing the production of intensive industrial crops so as to create a larger domestic reserve of agricultural raw materials for the country's textile and food industries, and also to set aside considerable areas for the planting of fodder crops; to continue the expansion of trade and to raise the material and cultural level of life of the working people still further; to rally the working people still more around the Party and the Government; to expand the economic and political ties with the USSR and the people's democracies; to reach and surpass the level of production prescribed by the Five-Year Plan for 1953; and to fulfill the Five-Year Economic Plan in 4 years.

In order to realize this fundamental economic and political objective of the plan for 1952, the Council of Ministers DECREES:

I. ON THE PRINCIPAL INDEXES OF THE NATIONAL ECONOMIC PLAN FOR 1952

1. The principal indexes of the state plan for the development of the national economy of the People's Republic of Bulgaria for 1952 are approved, including the following:

- a. An increase of 24.4 percent in the volume of all industrial production (for state industry) in comparison with 1951.
- b. An increase of 28.7 percent in the volume of the industrial production of local industry in comparison with 1951.
- c. Increases in the production of the more important

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kinds of industrial products, in comparison with 1951, as follows:

Electric power	38.5 percent
Coal	10.1 percent
Cutting of construction lumber	3 percent
Cast iron	111.5 percent
Lead	114.3 percent
Internal-combustion engines	78 percent
Electric motors	5.8 percent
Tractor-drawn ploughs	21.4 percent
Tractor-drawn cultivators	68.5 percent
Tractor-drawn lister drills	107.6 percent
Threshing machines	58.7 percent
Cement	8.7 percent
Sulfuric acid	28.6 percent
Flat glass	29.9 percent
Automobile tires	73 percent
Paper	5.8 percent
Cotton cloth	17.9 percent
Woolen cloth	17.3 percent
Footwear	9.8 percent
Vegetable oil	49.1 percent
Sugar	22.7 percent
Soap	19.2 percent
Flour	22.4 percent
Kitchenware (aluminum and enameled)	19.8 percent

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d. An increase of 14.7 percent in the total production of agriculture in comparison with 1951.

e. An increase of 19 percent in the national income in comparison with 1951.

f. An increase of 15 percent in the capital funds of production branches in comparison with 1951.

g. In comparison with 1951 the wage fund for 1952 has been increased 11.1 percent in industry, 5.1 percent in transportation, and 10.8 percent in trade.

The Council of Ministers takes note of the fact that the level set for the industrial production of state industry for 1952 means that it is envisioned that the level fixed for 1953 in the Five-Year Plan will be exceeded 16.5 percent.

During 1952 the level of production fixed by the Five-Year Plan for 1953 for the following more important branches and kinds of products must be surpassed as follows: coal 13.7 percent, steam boilers 36.4 percent, threshing machines 11.1 percent, metal householdware 33.6 percent, sulfuric acid 100 percent, chemical fertilizers 18.2 percent, soap 6.5 percent, cement 6.2 percent, cotton cloth 24.4 percent, woolen cloth 25 percent, sugar 22.7 percent, vegetable oils 44.7 percent.

In agriculture during 1952 the production of wheat must be 16.2 percent higher than the level prescribed by the Five-Year Plan for 1953, the production of cotton 48 percent, of sunflower seed 8.3 percent, sugar beets 33.6 percent, and tobacco 44.4 percent.

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This means that with the fulfillment of the plan in 1952 the Five-Year Economic Plan in industry and agriculture will be fulfilled in four years with respect to the overall volume of production.

2. The state plan for labor and production costs for 1952 with quarterly allotments by ministries and departments is approved.

3. One of the principal objectives of all ministries and departments should be an increase of not less than 16.2 percent in the labor productivity of the industrial workers during 1952 for the country as a whole.

4. All ministries and departments, in order to take the following measures to increase labor productivity in industry, transportation, machine-tractor station work, trade, and construction, are required:

a. To take measures to assure an uninterrupted rise in the level of technology, to introduce new, perfected technical methods constantly, and to mechanize the processes which require much or heavy physical labor.

b. To organize the technological processes properly and improve them and to cut down on superfluous operations; to introduce the system of working by a chart; and to make extensive use of the method of enterprise cooperation so as to achieve complete utilization of the available production facilities.

c. To make extensive application of the achievements of the stakhanovites and the shock workers and the proposals of the

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rationalizers.

d. To improve the organization of labor; to see that there is no surplus work force; to apportion the labor force properly for the various processes; to establish correct ratios among the different categories of personnel, using previously prepared standard job tables as the starting point; to introduce the piece-rate wage system and apply it properly.

e. To increase the workers' skill and raise their cultural and technical level by organizing courses at the enterprises themselves and also exchanges of experiences with the prize winners.

f. To facilitate the extensive development of Socialist competition and an increase in the number of participants; to organize and strengthen the production brigades and especially the brigades for high-quality production; to give the best workers both material and moral encouragement; to strengthen labor discipline; to stop the frequent transferring of workers; to reduce excused absences from work to a minimum and to eliminate unwarranted absences completely.

5. The production costs must be reduced 5.3 percent in industry, 7.4 percent at machine tractor stations, 6.8 percent in transportation, 7.2 percent in construction and the turnover costs in the retail trade must be cut 8.1 percent.

6. All ministries and departments, in order to reduce production costs in industry, at machine-tractor stations, and in transportation, construction, and trade, are required:

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- a. To establish a strict regime for the use of raw, basic, and supplementary materials; to replace expensive materials and those in short supply with cheaper and local materials and secure high-grade production; to reduce waste by making certain that waste materials are put to full use in all cases; to obtain more finished products from the raw materials; set up average progressive norms for the use of the materials; to reduce the number of rejects.
- b. To set up in all enterprises a compulsory plan for organizational and technical measures which will effect an increase in labor productivity; to assure correct regulation of the ratio between the increase in productivity and the increase in wages; to strengthen financial and personnel discipline through the approval by the ministries and departments of standard job description tables showing the correct ratios between the various grades of personnel; the Bulgarian National Bank must establish a strict control over expenditures from the wage fund.
- c. To improve the utilization of production facilities by increasing production per machine per day; to improve the operation of the machines, equipment, and other tools used in production.
- d. To reduce office and administrative expenses by combatting increases in the job description tables for administrative and office personnel; to speed up the turnover of operating funds by keeping within and shortening the time periods allotted for holding raw materials and semifinished products and for keeping the finished products in the warehouses of the enterprises.

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### II. INDUSTRY AND TRANSPORTATION

1. The state plan for industry, including local industry, and for transportation and communications for 1952 arranged by quarters, ministries, and departments, is approved.

2. All Ministers and heads of departments, who are in charge of industrial activity are required:

a. To see to it that the personnel in the new plants familiarize themselves quickly with the equipment and technology so that these plants can be brought into full-capacity operation within a shorter time.

To take measures to assure better care for the machinery and equipment; to speed up the repair work and improve the quality of the repairs; to improve the utilization of plant equipment per unit of time by introducing speed-up methods.

b. To utilize the old and the newly installed machinery to the maximum in order to achieve the highest degree of mechanization possible, especially in the processes which require a lot of physical labor.

c. To take timely measures to provide the necessary conditions for mastering the methods of production of the new kinds of machines.

d. To take energetic measures for further improvement in the quality of production. When contracts are concluded, special attention must be paid to quality and variety of production.

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e. In drawing up the industrial and financial plans of the enterprises, to see to the observance of the various cost norms fixed in the economic plan for the supply of materials and equipment and in all cases to look for ways and means of economizing more on materials which are in short supply and which are of great importance in the national economy.

f. To introduce the production-finance plan in all industrial enterprises and organize strict internal accountability so as to achieve regularity in production and eliminate cases of last minute speed-ups.

3. The following are to be regarded as the principal objectives of the Ministry of Heavy Industry during 1952:

a. The volume of the production should be increased 15.6 percent in comparison with the anticipated fulfillment for 1951.

b. Labor productivity should be increased 13.3 percent.

c. The production cost of a given amount of production should be reduced 8.6 percent.

d. The geological studies now being made to discover and establish the amount of the country's natural wealth, especially petroleum, ores, and coal, should be intensified.

e. Preliminary work must be done in the opening up of new pits, shafts, and beneficiation installations in coal production in order to create a solid base for a great added development of

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energy production.

f. Special attention must be paid to the regular fulfillment of the plan for coal, and the new progressive work methods must be applied extensively in coal production.

The studies of the country's lignites must be completed so that these can be used as fuel in briquette or powder form and as a chemical raw material.

g. The work in the ore mines must be improved by using the multidrilling system and the cyclic method for at least 50 percent of the work; loading and unloading operations must be further mechanized and water spraying in drilling the blasting holes must be stepped up to at least 50 percent.

h. The country's metallurgical production must be increased by putting one new low-shaft furnace for cast iron into operation and improving the utilization of the rest of the furnaces.

i. Machine-building must be further developed so as to supply national economy in 1952 with all the necessary agricultural machinery with the exception of tractors and combines; the national economy must be assured of a supply of spare parts and instruments; all the machinery in the country needing repair must be repaired; the methods used in manufacturing new types of machinery must be quickly mastered; and the quality of machine-building production must be greatly improved.

j. The production methods required at the "Stalin" Chemical Combine must be mastered completely.

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k. The Cellulose Plant, a carbide plant, a resin plant, a tannin factory, etc., must be put into operation.

l. The third furnace at the "Vulkan" Cement Plant and a "trass" plant must be put into operation.

m. There must be an increase in the products made from waste lumber, and there must be organized utilization of all kinds of waste lumber.

4. The principal objectives of the Ministry of Electrification should be the following:

a. To increase the production of electric power 38.5 percent; to make certain that the national economy and the population have an uninterrupted supply of electric power.

b. To increase the production of electrical machinery and equipment 25 percent.

c. To increase labor productivity 15 percent.

d. To reduce production costs 9.3 percent.

e. To organize the utilization to full capacity of the electric power plants put into operation in 1951; to put the following electric power plants into operation: the "V. Kolarov" Steam Heat and Electric Power Plant, the "Klisura" Hydroelectric Power Plant, the "Radomirski" Hydroelectric Power Plant, and the "Ustovo" Hydroelectric Power Plant, so that there will be assured reserves of electric power production facilities in 1952.

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f. To guarantee the best possible utilization of electric power by providing the facilities for its transmission and proper distribution by rayons; to take strong measures to reduce power losses in the network.

g. To make studies and, wherever possible, to transfer the transformer substations to the villages so that electric power can be supplied simultaneously to villages, threshing sites, and farm workers' cooperatives.

h. To electrify 180 new settlements and to set up 800 kilometers of low-tension lines.

i. To complete the construction of the "Studena" Dam and to begin filling the "Rositsa" Dam.

j. To begin the manufacture of new electrical industry equipment (electric meters, etc.) and 150-horsepower electric motors; to improve the quality of electric appliances and especially of electric bulbs and home appliances; to study the question of producing electrical trucks for plant transportation.

5. The principal objectives for the Ministry of Light Industry in 1952 are the following:

- a. To increase the volume of production 22.1 percent.
- b. To increase labor productivity 17.6 percent.
- c. To reduce the production cost per unit amount of production 3.6 percent.

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d. To increase the production and improve the quality of textile products, especially cotton, woolen, hemp, and linen cloth. At least 20 new kinds of cotton cloth should be added to the present assortment.

e. To increase the production and improve the variety and quality of tools, householdware, beds, stoves, and other metal products in common use.

f. To improve the quality of rubber production and especially the production of heavy motorcar tires, hoses, snow boots and galoshes, reclaimed rubber, etc., to speed up the work of mastering the manufacture of high grade shoes and soles from reclaimed rubber and waste leather.

g. To explore the possibilities for the production and use of local oak extracts; to improve the work of the leather and fur industry and especially the production of hard, face, and soft leathers and the processing of leather and fur products; to improve the quality of shoes and increase considerably the production of leather shoes; to explore the possibilities of producing artificial sole leather from waste leather only.

h. To improve the quality of porcelain, faience, and glass production, paying special attention to glass jars, electric bulbs, and flat glass so that the population can be assured of a large assortment of householdware and china, canning jars, etc.

i. To produce cheap and comfortable furniture and wooden beds in large quantities in order to satisfy the increased needs and

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improved tastes of the working people of the country.

6. The principal objectives for the Ministry of Supply and Food Industry in 1952 are the following:

- a. The volume of production of the food industry should be increased 31.6 percent.
- b. Labor productivity should be increased 14 percent.
- c. Production costs should be reduced 4.9 percent.
- d. The fattening of hogs in the industries under the control of the Ministry's departments should be increased 52.6 percent.

The Central Cooperative Union is required to take steps to assure the maximum utilization of all facilities for hog fattening and to increase the fattening of hogs 37.2 percent in comparison with 1951.

The Sofia Municipal People's Soviet is required to increase the fattening of hogs at the "Vitosha" Farm 86.3 percent in comparison with 1951.

e. The Ministry of Supply and Food Industry is required to see that the following yields are realized in the production of the various kinds of meat: for large horned cattle 45 percent, sheep and goats 41 percent, lambs and kids 57.5 percent, and hogs (without the heads and hides) 72 percent.

f. The prebutchering fattening of cattle should be intensified.

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g. There should be an increase in the production and an improvement in the quality of the following products: flour, semolina, macaroni, noodles, meat, hog lard, fish, sugar and sugar products, starch, vegetable oils, canned goods, marmalades, jellies, preserves, compotes, pulps, alcohol, wine, brandies, beer, processed tobacco, tobacco products, and soap.

h. The machinery and installations of the milling industry should be put in good working order; the collection of blood and waste fats should be organized; the capacity of the tobacco-drying rooms should be increased by shortening the drying process; there should be full utilization of all fishing boats and fishing equipment and of the fishing personnel.

i. The large refrigerating installations, the grain elevators, the farm plants, the meat combine, and the fodder-mixing plant which have been provided for in the plan should be put into operation.

7. The principal objectives for the Ministry of Communal Economy in the field of local industry in 1952 are the following:

a. To realize an increase of 29.9 percent in the production of local industry.

b. To take steps to secure maximum utilization of the facilities for hog fattening at the farms and enterprises of the people's soviets, increasing the fattening of hogs 78.6 percent in comparison with 1951.

c. To increase the production and improve the quality

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of general consumers goods, of products made of plastics, of toys, of haberdashery goods, of tailors' goods, of wooden householdware, of furniture, etc. The development of local industry should be based mainly on the use of scrap and local materials.

d. To develop the production of construction materials, such as bricks, lime, tiles, etc., so as to satisfy rayon construction needs completely.

e. To satisfy fully the needs of the population in respect to services and repairs of shoes, clothes, electrical household appliances, small tools, and instruments.

f. To assure the proper territorial development of local industry.

8. The principal objectives for the Ministry of Transportation in 1952 are the following:

a. To increase the volume in ton-kilometers of the freight transported by rail 9.6 percent, of water transport 5.4 percent, and of motor transport 10.5 percent.

b. To assure strict observance of the time tables in the movement of transports.

c. To eliminate damage to cargoes.

d. To increase the labor productivity in rail transportation 3 percent.

e. To cut transportation costs 6.8 percent.

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f. To see that the following technico-economic indexes are reached: in rail transport -- reduction of the movement of unloaded freight cars to 37.5 percent and of the turn-round time of freight cars to 78 hours; in water transport -- increasing the percentage of utilization of the loading capacity in the merchant marine to 62.6 percent and the average operating period to 321 days; in motor transport -- reduction of the percentage of trucks undergoing and awaiting repairs to 28.2 percent.

g. To take measures to save fuel in the rail transport; to see that reserve transportation personnel are available, especially for the heavy traffic periods.

h. To put the Sub-Balkan railroad line into regular operation.

i. To increase the volume of production in the transportation industry 9.6 percent and to devote attention to the quality of the repairs.

j. To increase labor productivity in the industrial enterprises 9.9 percent.

### III. AGRICULTURE AND FORESTRY

1. The state plan for the development of agriculture and forestry in 1952 for the Republic in general and for the state farms, machine-tractor stations, and farm workers' cooperatives, etc., with its arrangement of assignments by okrugs, is approved.

2. The principal objectives for the Ministry of Agriculture

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in 1952 are the following:

a. To increase the cultivated area by adding to it land excluded from forestry, drained land, and lands made available by the straightening of river beds.

b. To secure the following average yields of agricultural crops per decare at farm workers' cooperatives: wheat -- 200 kilograms, rye -- 160 kilograms, barley -- 220 kilograms, Indian corn -- 210 kilograms, sugar beets -- 2,087 kilograms, tobacco -- 92 kilograms, rice -- 400 kilograms, sunflowers -- 132 kilograms, raw cotton -- 80 kilograms, grapes for wine production -- 550 kilograms; also to take measures to obtain high yields at the farms of the working farmers who have not yet joined a farm workers' cooperative.

c. To take even more extensive agrotechnical measures, especially in connection with plowing the stubble under, deep autumn plowing with a colter, fertilizing with artificial and other fertilizers, and planting sorted seeds.

To introduce grass-and-crop rotation on the fields of all state farms and of not less than 500 farm workers' cooperatives during 1952, special attention is being given in this respect to the Dobrudzha.

To increase the irrigated areas 109.6 percent, taking the necessary measures for the construction of new barrages, small dams, pumping stations, canals, etc., and making use of the running waters during the spring and autumn high-water periods. The people's soviets must seek out and use all local potentialities for that purpose.

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d. To extend the areas devoted to the cultivation of industrial crops and to increase the production of such crops so as to strengthen further the raw materials base of the country's textile and food industries and expand the possibilities of the export trade; to devote special attention to the development of the cotton, rape, tobacco, sugar beet, sunflower and hemp crops.

The arable lands of Kurdzhali, Momchilovgrad, Ardino, Zlatograd, and Krumovgrad okolias should be used mainly for the growing of tobacco.

The lands in the valley of the Struma River should be devoted to the production of tobacco, cotton, and other industrial crops instead of grain crops.

The areas sown with cotton on the irrigated lands in the Brushlyan, Nikopol-Belen, and other lowlands along the Danube should be extended.

Considerable areas should be set aside for the growing of fodder crops, with special attention being given to lucerne.

e. To take steps to strengthen the farm workers' cooperatives further so as to increase their wealth and the prosperity of their members; to see that there is the strictest observance of cooperative democracy and of the statute of the farm workers' cooperatives, that labor is properly organized and receives the proper remuneration at the farm workers' cooperatives, and that there is the largest possible participation of women in the work and management of the farm workers' cooperatives.

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f. To improve the work of the state farms in order to make them highly productive and profitable enterprises which will serve not only as excellent examples but also as a sure base for supplying agriculture with high-grade seeds, nursery plants, and pedigreed breeding animals.

g. To continue the introduction of agricultural machinery and the extensive application of agrotechnical measures at the farm workers' cooperatives and state farms on the basis of the progressive agrotechnical science and experience of the USSR.

h. To see that full-capacity use is made of the agricultural machinery, especially the heavy units; to apportion the available agricultural equipment properly by rayons, taking care that the grain-producing rayons where there is the largest percentage of area in cooperatives are supplied with the agricultural equipment they need.

i. To take steps to strengthen the machine-tractor stations financially.

j. To see that the numbers of farm animals in the country are increased as follows by the end of 1952: horses -- 3.5 percent, cattle -- 6.3 percent, buffalos -- 5.3 percent, sheep -- 10.2 percent, goats -- 6.2 percent, hogs -- 40 percent, poultry -- 31.2 percent, domesticated bees -- 23.2 percent.

k. To increase the annual milk production per cow 13.3 percent, per buffalo cow 7.5 percent, per ewe 11.1 percent, per she-goat 2.6 percent, and the wool shorn per sheep 10.3 percent at the farm workers' cooperatives.

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In order to increase the meat output, field and barn fattening of the livestock designated for slaughter should be instituted at farm workers' cooperatives, state farms, and other public and individual farms.

1. To take measures to secure the maximum development of hog raising in the country.

The fattening of hogs at the state farms should be increased 109.8 percent in comparison with 1951.

m. To devote special attention to the development and increase of public stock raising, seeing to it that by the end of 1952 at each state farm and each farm workers' cooperative at least four animal-breeding farms have been set up, one being for large horned cattle, one for sheep, one for hogs, and one for poultry, and, wherever the conditions permit, one for horses also.

n. To take the most extensive zootechnical measures required to assure higher livestock productivity, devoting special attention to the improvement of the fodder base, the proper feeding, care, and use of the livestock, the fight against liver fluke, artificial insemination, etc.

To see to the breeding of the cows and the buffalo cows and the other livestock so as to obtain the largest possible number of young animals in 1952.

3. The principal objective of the Forestry Administration should be afforestation, regular reforestation, improvement of the composition and condition of the forests, and the fight against the

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enemies of the forest trees.

The Forestry Administration is required to continue with the surveying and organization of the forests and the delineation of the forest areas so that this work can be fully completed during 1953; to improve the forest grazing lands at high altitudes and convert them into important sources of feed for the livestock; to continue and expand the work of planting tree belts to protect fields.

### IV. TRADE

1. The plan for internal trade and the purchase of agricultural products for 1952, as arranged by quarters, ministries, and departments, is approved.

2. The principal objectives of the Ministry of Internal Trade and the Central Cooperative Union in 1952 should be the following:

a. To increase the state and cooperative goods turnover 20 percent.

b. To carry out in their entirety the provisions of the following decrees of the CC of the BCP and the Council of Ministers: numbers 1511/1950, 868/1951, and 1369/1951.

c. To increase labor productivity in the commercial network as a whole 18.5 percent, including 26.6 percent for the Ministry of Internal Trade and 16.3 percent for the Central Cooperative Union.

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d. To reduce the turnover costs in the retail trade of the Ministry of Internal Trade 8.3 percent and in that of the Central Cooperative Union 8.2 percent.

The reduction of turnover costs should be based on the following: an increase in the labor productivity of the workers in trade; a rise in the cultural level and skill of the trade personnel; the development of socialist competition in trade; an improvement in the quality of the activity of the entire goods-supply network; the reduction to a minimum of the number of middle-men through whom the goods pass; a speed up in the turnover of goods; the waging of a comprehensive fight for economies and stockpiling over and above the plan; elimination of superfluous transportation; standardization and specialization of the commercial network.

e. To seek out new sources for increasing the stocks of goods through maximum use of the production of local industry.

The representatives of local trade organizations should participate in the working out of the production program in local industry and should insist on enlargement and improvement of the assortment of goods produced.

f. To organize the formation of the necessary stock reserves in the wholesale trade, especially for current and seasonal goods.

g. To enlarge and strengthen the network of stores for the sale of ready-made clothes in all okoliya and rayon centers.

h. To arrange store hours so that they will be most

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convenient for the customers.

i. To see that the customers get much better service than they have been getting.

j. To support the commercial organizations in their fight to improve the quality of consumer goods and to have a constant and steady assortment of merchandise in their stores.

3. The Minister of Supply and Food Industry and the chairman of the Central Cooperative Union are required to make a general improvement in the organization of the purchase of agricultural products.

### V. CULTURE, EDUCATION, HEALTH PROTECTION, AND COMMUNAL HOUSING

1. The state plan for education, culture, health protection, and communal economy, as arranged by quarters, ministries, and departments, is approved.

2. The principal objectives of the Ministry of Public Education in 1952 should be the following:

a. To improve the work of the educational institutions and especially of the full middle schools; to increase the number of students in the middle trade schools 10 percent and in the general schools 7.2 percent.

b. To improve the textbooks, study plans, and programs for the various types of schools by drawing on the experience of the Soviet schools.

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c. To make certain that the number of new textbooks published corresponds to the number of students.

d. To improve the work of methods centers and consultation offices so that they can extend worthwhile assistance to the teachers.

e. To improve the preschool education of children and the work outside of class among the children.

f. To continue the fight against illiteracy and near-illiteracy in the country so that by the end of 1953 there will be no illiterate citizen in the country between the ages of 7 and 50, and to see that the literacy schools and courses are supplied with primers and other teaching aids.

g. To improve the work in the trade schools by applying Soviet experience; to assure constant contact between the trade schools and industrial and agricultural enterprises; to see that the industrial and vocational schools keep in touch with enterprises so that they can apply production practice; to make certain that the trade schools are supplied with appropriate machines and equipment and that the students are given a practical acquaintance with new achievements in technology.

3. The principal objectives of the Committee for Science, Art, and Culture in 1952 should be the following:

a. To effect a radical improvement in the Marxist-Leninist education of the students; to see that studies are closely linked up with the building of Socialism in Bulgaria and with Soviet

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experience; to speed up and improve the training of young teaching personnel.

To increase the number of graduates from the higher educational institutions 11.6 percent.

b. To increase the percentage of students from workers' families in the enrollment at the higher educational institutions.

c. To raise the level of self-instruction by extending more effective assistance to students studying by themselves.

d. To effect a further improvement in the practical production activity of the students.

e. To devote serious attention to the improvement of scientific research work in the country's scientific institutions, taking steps to link this work up closely with the practical problems of the building of Socialism.

f. To take steps to publicize the achievements of Bulgarian art and literature among the greatest number of workers, especially in the villages.

4. The principal objectives of the Ministry of Public Health and Social Welfare in 1952 should be the following:

a. To increase the number of beds in hospitals and health institutions 11.6 percent, including an 18.4 percent increase in the number of beds in tuberculosis institutions.

b. To spread and intensify the use of prophylactic methods

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in hygiene; to mobilize the entire personnel of the prophylactic institutions, sanitariums, and antiepidemic institutions in the work of reducing the sickness and mortality rates in the country, especially those of the children; to organize early diagnosis and treatment of tuberculosis cases; to reduce sharply the incidence of contagious diseases; and to prevent the outbreak of epidemics of parasitic typhus.

c. To implement the study and the extensive application in Bulgarian medical theory and practice of Soviet experience and Pavlov's theories; to improve the attitude of hospital personnel towards patients.

d. To effect a radical improvement in medical service at health resorts; to improve medical aid in kindergartens, homes for crippled children, rest homes, and public eating places.

e. To devote more efforts to bringing under its control and direction the activity of the various departments in the field of social welfare.

5. The principal objectives of the Ministry of Communal Economy in 1952 should be the following:

a. To see that the Housing Administration radically improves its work, maintains and repairs state property promptly and economically, registers and files state property properly, and organizes its management and maintenance along better lines.

b. To extend further and improve the water supply system of the country by carrying out promptly repairs on reservoirs, wells,

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and other water supply installations.

c. To take immediate measures to improve the cleanliness in hotels, baths, etc., and to supply them with the necessary linens, furnishings, etc.

d. To assure regular cleaning of the cities and prompt disposal of garbage by improving the work of the cleaning services in the people's soviets.

e. To study and use Soviet experience in the planned construction of towns and villages.

### VI. CAPITAL INVESTMENTS

1. The state plan for capital construction, the list of the over-limit projects, the plan for putting them into operation, and the plan for construction production in 1952, arranged by quarters, ministries, and departments, are approved.

2. All ministries and departments are required:

a. To see to the prompt completion of the projects which are to be put into operation in 1952 and also to the regular fulfillment of the quarterly plans of all projects under construction.

b. Not to begin the construction of any kind of project without approved cost and calculation estimates.

c. To carry on regular and effective supervision of the construction work and to take prompt measures to eliminate the weaknesses and defects that appear.

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3. All departments are required to see that labor productivity in construction work increases 13.3 percent.

4. All ministries and departments controlling construction organizations or which are doing economic construction work are required:

a. To economize as much as possible on construction materials, especially lumber, cement, reinforcing steel, and other metals.

b. To see that there is a regular supply of construction materials and labor, especially for the construction projects of primary importance to the national economy and also for those which are to be put into operation.

c. To introduce in construction work prefabricated and suspended forms, brick beams, hollow-brick floors, prefabricated reinforced concrete construction parts, etc.

d. To take systematic steps to replace coniferous with deciduous lumber and to make maximum use of readily available and local materials, especially in agricultural, road, and railroad construction.

e. To avoid the use of pine lumber for supplementary buildings, fences, etc., in construction.

f. To use prefabricated scaffolds, replacing at least 20 percent of the non-prefabricated scaffolds with prefabricated ones in 1952.

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g. To secure proper and correct labor organization by application of the speed-up methods.

h. To secure full-capacity use of both old and new construction and transportation machinery.

i. To mechanize minor construction operations.

j. To improve the quality of construction assembly work by instituting strict and constant supervision over construction and the quality of materials used.

k. To examine the cost and calculation estimates of the investing departments; to seek out ways and means of eliminating waste and reducing the use of materials in short supply; and to make their offers to the investors so that all contracts for the construction projects will be concluded not later than 10 January 1952.

5. All investors are required:

a. To give consideration to the worthwhile suggestions of the builders for reduction of waste or the replacement of materials in short supply with local ones and to make the necessary corrections in the estimates.

b. To submit to the construction organizations, within five days after approval of the plan, the complete cost estimates for the construction work which they are to perform.

6. All ministries and departments which have planning organizations are required:

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a. To make a decisive improvement in the studies connected with the planning work.

b. To see that the project plans are worked out in the most economical terms so as to exclude any unnecessary use of pine lumber, cement, reinforcing steel, and other materials.

c. To introduce the use of the brick beams and pre-fabricated floors of reinforced concrete and brick parts in housing construction, and of economical wooden and reinforced concrete pre-fabricated frames in industrial construction.

d. To permit no waste in space, structural parts, sculptural decorations, wall coverings, etc., which make construction more expensive; to prepare standard plans for frequently used types of building, such as industrial shops, housing, buildings for administrative, agricultural, hospital, and other purposes, small dams, bridges, water mains, etc., replacing the old construction plans with new and more economical ones.

e. To award prizes for the plans which provide for considerable economies in lumber, cement, reinforcing steel, and other metals.

**VII. MATERIALS SUPPLY**

1. The state plan for materials supply for 1952, arranged by quarters, ministries, and departments, is approved.

2. All ministries and departments are required:

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a. To improve the technical normalization of the use of materials, fuel, power, and instruments; the norms should be fixed on the basis of the proper and economical use of the materials, taking into consideration the achievements of the prize-winning enterprises; the cost norms for 1952 should be lower than those for 1951.

b. To realize the largest possible economies in the use of materials; for that purpose to take quick steps to improve the construction work on projects with the use of the minimum amount of materials with which high-quality work can be done; to improve the technological processes and apply new, more advanced, and more economical processes; to reduce the quantity of defective products and waste and to put unavoidable waste to the best possible use; to take measures for the proper storage and preservation of materials.

c. To improve radically the work on standards, so that the number of approved standards by the end of 1952 will be 1,000.

3. The "State Supply and State Stockpiles" Administration is required:

a. To make certain, in accordance with the approved plan for 1952, that the departments, combines, and enterprises receive a regular and steady supply of the raw and processed materials needed for fulfillment of the plan.

b. To provide strict supervision over the use of the raw materials so as to make certain that they are used for their prescribed purposes.

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4. All Ministers and heads of departments are to hold the managers of the production enterprises personally responsible for expenditures greater than those planned.

5. All Ministers and heads of departments are required to evaluate the existing norms for expenditures and correct them if they do not correspond to the necessary cost of raw and other materials per unit of production.

6. The State Planning Commission is required to determine within two months, in collaboration with the ministries and departments engaged in production, for which products and works besides those enumerated in Decree No 410 of the Council of Ministers expenditure norms for basic raw and processed materials and supplementary materials per production unit must be fixed and improved.

**VIII. DEVELOPMENT OF THE NATIONAL ECONOMY BY OKRUGS**

The state plan for 1952 for the development of local industry, agriculture, trade, capital investments, communal housing and communal transportation, culture, education, health protection, and social welfare, arranged by okrugs, is approved.

1. The principal objectives of the People's Soviets of the workers' deputies should be the following:

a. To promote the maximum development of local and cooperative industry in order to satisfy fully the increased needs of the workers; special attention should be devoted to production with local raw materials and waste so that the use of materials in short

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supply can be reduced to a minimum; maximum efforts should be made to enlarge the network of stores selling industrial products, especially in the backward and remote villages and the suburbs of the cities; measures should be taken for the organizational strengthening of the industrial combines and the artisans' labor cooperatives; measures should also be taken to increase the assortment of industrial goods and to set up new industrial enterprises for the production of consumer goods.

To extend the largest possible amount of assistance and cooperation to the state industrial enterprises in recruiting the necessary labor, in supplying the workers with needed goods, and supplying local raw materials, etc.

b. To fulfill the plan for agriculture in the okrug, especially in respect to the use of the newly acquired lands and the enlargement of the irrigated areas; to see that the necessary number of workers are available during the intensified agricultural campaigns; to strengthen the farm workers' cooperatives further and increase their wealth and the prosperity of their members; to adhere strictly to the statute of farm workers' cooperatives, maintain cooperative democracy, and see that labor at farm workers' cooperatives receives the proper remuneration.

c. To fulfill the plan for trade in the okrug; to see that all goods allotted for the use of the population are received on schedule; to increase the stock funds by seeking goods from other sources than the centralized fund and by helping to bring about a radical improvement of the state and cooperative commercial network.

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d. To assure the fulfillment of the plan for local construction and see that all the limits specified by the plan are observed; to take measures to get construction work started on schedule so that it can be completed by the dates specified in the plan; to see that the proper number of workers are available for construction work and to provide constant supervision over the fulfillment of the plans; to see that work at the construction projects is properly directed so that it will be done economically; to see that specific contracts are concluded between the investors and the construction organizations for the prompt and high-grade accomplishments of the local construction work.

e. To extend the maximum assistance possible to the construction organizations working on projects of national importance in such matters as recruiting workers, obtaining construction materials, looking after the welfare of the workers, etc.

f. To exercise regular supervision over the fulfillment of the okrug plans and to take quick and effective measures to prevent any kind of lagging behind or non-fulfillment of the plans.

g. To improve the direction of the schools and educational activity, the cultural institutions, and the health institutions.

h. To assure proper maintenance of the schools and the other cultural buildings.

i. To do everything possible to assure the success of the literacy courses so that there will not be a single illiterate citizen between the ages of 7 and 50 in Bulgaria by the end of 1953.

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The fulfillment of the State Economic Plan of the People's Republic of Bulgaria for 1952 depends on the creative and inspired labor of the workers, the working peasants, and the intelligentsia. The Council of Ministers calls on all workers to put forth all the necessary efforts for the fulfillment of the plan, to develop competition and shock work even more extensively, to follow the example of the stakhanovites and the shock workers and to emulate their achievements in production; and to learn even more ardently from the experiences of the Soviet workers, peasants, and intelligentsia, in order to achieve new successes in the laying of the foundations of Socialism in the People's Republic of Bulgaria.

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